



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

PAPERS OF THE AMERICAN SCHOOL OF CLASSICAL
STUDIES AT ATHENS.
REPORT ON EXCAVATIONS NEAR STAMATA IN
ATTIKA.

[PLATE XII.]

While the excavations were going on at Dionysos (Ikaria) in November, 1888, Mr. H. S. Washington and Mr. C. D. Buck spent an afternoon in investigating some ruined churches near Stamata, a village situated to the north of Pentelikon about midway between Kephisia and Marathon. These churches seemed likely to yield interesting material, especially for the identification of one or two demesites. It was decided by the Directors of the American School to begin excavations at once, especially as Mr. Washington was ready to take charge of the work and generously provided the necessary money. Permission having been obtained from Mr. Heliopoulos, the owner of the land, and from the Greek Government, the work was begun on December 27. The present report is an abstract of Mr. Washington's notes.

The first site excavated was a small ruined Byzantine church, the *débris* of which were visible above the ground at Palaio-Stamata, about a quarter of a mile south by west from the present village of Stamata (see *AJA*, v, p. 105). Six days were spent in clearing the interior of this church down to the virgin soil, which was reached a few centimetres below the rough slabs of the pavement, and in making trenches in all directions from the outside walls. The church had three apses. As is generally the case with these Byzantine churches on ancient Greek sites, the material, collected indiscriminately from what was nearest at hand, consisted of stones of all descriptions, including pieces of sculpture and inscribed blocks. The lowest course of the wall of the north apse consisted of four cleanly worked stones, all of the same dimensions. Thickness, from front to back, 0.62 m. ; height, 0.49 m. ; inner circumference, 0.98 m. This gives an inner arc of 3.92 m. for the semicircle, and an inner diameter of 2.50 m.

SCULPTURES.

The following objects found on this site deserve mention.

I.—Torso of a female statue of Pentelic marble (PLATE XII); found built into the wall at the north end of the semicircular row of blocks mentioned above, upright and facing inward, 0.50 m. below the surface. Head, fore-arms, and all below the knees wanting, otherwise in a good state of preservation. Height, 0.98 m.; greatest width, 0.60 m.; thickness from chest to back, 0.35 m. Mr. Washington's careful description is as follows: "To judge from the drapery and the general appearance, a female figure is represented, though the breasts are not prominent. The small of the back is deeply hollowed, the thickness from front to back being here only 0.28 m. The chiton, which appears on the right shoulder and back, has its texture indicated by narrow wavy ridges, and is finished off, round the neck, by a smooth, slightly raised border 0.03 m. wide. It appears also below the himation, round the thighs, and shows, though not as prominently as the himation, the straight folds parallel to a central one. There are also indications of its having been held up by the right hand. The himation is supported by a strap passing over the left shoulder and under the right elbow. The himation is folded over this in short zig-zag folds, except at the back of the left shoulder, where the strap is smooth and uncovered. Below the strap the himation hangs, both in front and in the back, in stiff, straight, parallel ridges on each side of a central fold with slightly divergent edges, being carried further down at the sides of the figure. Part of it is draped over the left fore-arm and falls below in a stiff sheet, the space between this and the body being deeply undercut. The hair is represented by four curls in front and a square mass behind. Two curls fall in front of each shoulder. They are wavy and the texture is indicated by small ridges parallel to the general curves. In the back, the oblong plait of hair has almost square corners. It is in quite high relief (0.02 m.) and has a surface of fine wavy ridges." It was not possible for me to examine the statue during my last visit to Greece, and I must, therefore, for the present, leave it an open question whether the work is archaic or archaistic.

II.—Graeco-Roman torso of a youth: marble. Height, 0.60 m. Draped on the left side.

III.—Portion of a slab, 0.44 m. high, 0.39 m. wide, 0.14 m. thick, with a rough and much-worn relief. It represents a male (?) figure

with bare legs, extending his arm toward two smaller figures in front of him. The foremost of these figures is partly hidden behind a rounded object in higher relief, while, from the head to the outstretched hand of the larger figure, a circle is described by a slightly raised ridge, perhaps the edge of a shield carried on the left arm. No inscription is to be seen on this relief.

IV.—Fragments: (1) portion of an archaic, draped, female (?) statue: height, 0.60 m.; width, 0.17 m.; thickness, 0.22 m.; in bad state of preservation: (2) front portion of a life-sized, sandaled, right foot; several parts of small arms and legs: (3) part of a small akroterion.

On January 2, Mr. Washington began exploring a small hill, covered with loose stones and a few plain Byzantine columns, about $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile N. E. of Stamata, a few minutes to the right of the Marathon road. This hill, as well as some ruins near it, is known to the peasants by the name of Amygdalea. A Byzantine church was laid bare, but without much result. In one corner there was found part of a 16-channeled Doric column, 1.20 m. high, 0.38 m. across the broken upper end.¹ A late Doric capital was also found. Four Ionic capitals of good style, one larger than the others, were found here. The circle of the larger capital is 0.38 m. in diameter, while the other three measure 0.32 m.; height of the larger, 0.14 m., of the smaller, 0.12 m. Two marble vases, 0.20 m. high, with an upper diameter of 0.39 m., were on the same site. A slab with an amphora in relief was found among the loose stones on the surface. The church was paved with slabs, none of which bore reliefs or inscriptions.

Digging was also carried on in a small square building on the same site, and a trench was dug at the church at Palaio-Stamata, but with no further result.

CHARLES WALDSTEIN, *Director*.

¹ In a small ruined church across the Marathon road, about five minutes to the north, are two pieces of Doric shafts which correspond exactly to this one, but are a little longer.



Helig Dujardin

MARBLE TORSO

From the excavations of the American School
AT PALAIO-STAMATA